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TODAY and TOMORROW

Americans' Waterloo In The Philippines

AMERICAN and British propagandists—particularly the latter—are trying to create the impression that, with the American entry into the Philippines capital, the battle for the Philippines is virtually over. But a number of significant factors stand out boldly not merely to refute the Anglo-American attempts to create such impression but to show beyond any doubt that the American forces in the Philippines are really heading to their Waterloo. Chief of these factors is that the main strength of the Nippon forces in Northern Luzon is still intact, and just settling down for the real test of strength.

The Nippon forces, in the Northern Philippines, it must be remembered, are in command of the island's most important agricultural area which is the main source of foodstuffs for Manila. This implies that a vast American invasion force in the Philippines will have to depend on its already sorely-taxed shipping for provisioning. The longer the Philippines campaign is protracted, the greater will the strain become on anti-Axis war efforts.

Another factor is that the Americans must completely clear out the Nippon forces from Southern Luzon in order to utilize effectively Manila Bay for any major military move. The presence now of strong contingents of Nippon troops in the Manila Bay sector will greatly hamper American operations.

With the main body of Nippon troops consolidating its strength in Northern Luzon and receiving more and more reinforcements of men and aircraft, it becomes clear that the fate of Manila is but a minor development in the Philippines campaign.

Indeed, while Anglo-American propagandists are talking self-complacently over what they call the fall of Manila, responsible officials in America do not seem to share that self-complacency. For instance, the American Assistant Secretary of Navy for Air, Artemus Gates, speaking to the Automative Engineers at Detroit, says: "We are **only now** beginning to test Nippon defensive strength." Gates warns his people that Nippon may soon put to use robots similar to those of the Germans. The Nippon forces, he foresees, are going to lash out with every possible means including new rocket and jet propelled planes.

Gates, however, does not mention that whereas Nippon and her allies in East Asia are fighting for freedom and a just world order, the Americans and the British are fighting for exploitation and domination of eastern peoples. And yet this is a factor which, as much as anything else, insures the ultimate defeat of the Anglo-Americans.

SANGUINARY WAR RAGES IN MANILA

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Nippon Defenders Inflict Tremendous Losses On Foe Invasion Forces

A Nippon Base at the Philippine Front, Feb. 8 (Domei)—While sanguinary street fighting rages in Manila City north of the Pasig River, Nippon defenders are successfully checking in the Aga sector numerically superior enemy forces which landed in Nasugbu, western Batangas, to drive on the Philippine capital from the south-west. Intrepidly fighting Nippon units maintain a firm foothold in all key positions, and the Americans are at present landing troops and munitions reinforcements at Nasugbu in an attempt to break through stubborn Nippon defences.

Enemy detachments, apparently part of American para-troops which landed in Tagaytay, appeared in the vicinity of Nicholas Airfield, in the southern outskirts of Manila, but were smashed by Nippon army and naval landing forces in close-range assaults carried out on Monday night. Nippon defenders on Tuesday continued to press the enemy southward in this sector.

In Manila itself which is being heroically defended by a Nippon garrison unit whose strength is small in number, all essential military facilities have been transferred to important strategic positions following scrupulous preparations, and damage sustained therefore has been extremely slight.

Imbued with the highest fighting morale, the Nippon garrison is pouring relentless gunfire on the enemy invaders, exacting a heavy toll of American lives.

Meanwhile, details have been disclosed of the opening phase of the Manila fighting. The northern fringe of the capital was penetrated at dusk Saturday by the American First Cavalry Division which pushed southward from the direction of Cabanatuan, by-passed Nippon positions in the city and pressed on to Santo Tomas University where they were permitted to release some 200 internees.

The enemy withdrew about 10 p.m. to the outskirts of the city, leaving a small force in the University grounds which was smashed at dead of night by Nippon units employing close-range assaults. Enemy forces

(*Continued on next page*)

Enemy Submarine Sunk In Western Pacific

A Nippon Base in the Western Pacific, Feb. 8 (Domei)—Our unit sank one enemy submarine in the western Pacific. The date and exact location of where the sinking occurred were not disclosed.

Enemy Vanguard Annihilated In Crossing Shweli

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Bitter Battles Raging On Irrawaddy River & Arakan Sectors

A Nippon Base in Burma, February 7 (Domei)—There is not much change in the war situation in Northern Burma at present except for some localized attacks and counter-attacks on the Irrawaddy front which extends from the right bank of the Chindwin in the west to the upper Shweli River to the east.

On January 31 the enemy made a major forward thrust into the Nippon position at Ywathigyi on the northern bank of the Irrawaddy. The attack was one of the largest the enemy conducted in his drive toward the Irrawaddy and was supported by a total of 70 bombers and fighters in the air and flame-throwing tanks on the ground. Our forces, however, firmly defended their line and repulsed the enemy after a bloody battle which continued for hours.

On the Shweli River front Nippon forces along the southern bank hurled back enemy troops of the British 36th Division and Chungking's 50th Division which were attempting to cross. Enemy forward elements which forced a crossing across the Shweli have been wiped out.

Hard fighting is now in progress on the Arakan front in the battle for the important coastal road. In the Kangaw area (south-east of Akyab) the enemy is trying to push forward in order to cut off the vital road and isolate Nippon troops in the Myohaung area in Kaladan. Our troops are heroically defending all approaches to the road.

KOLAR WORKERS LOCKOUT; STRIKE SITUATION SERIOUS; VICEROY RUSHES TO SCENE

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Another British Jugglery To Save Tottering Empire

The final and inevitable collapse of the British Imperialistic structure as a whole, is being hastened by the decay and disintegration which have set in and which are fast eating up the component parts of the British Empire today. The authorities in Britain who have already foreseen the coming tragedy, are making desperate efforts to save the tottering empire.

According to a despatch from London, the British authorities have sponsored what is called a Commonwealth Relations Conference composed of picked delegates from the various dominions and protectorates who will meet in London on February 17. A large number of hard-boiled government officials from India, headed by Sir Zafrullah Khan, constitute the Indian Delegation.

Speaking in London on Wednesday, Sir Zafrullah Khan said that the Indian Delegation will, among other matters, make strong representations to the Conference regarding the position of Indians in South Africa As it is a well-known fact that only a free and independent India can protect her nationals abroad, Sir Zafrullah Khan is obviously wasting his breath by appealing to the British authorities on behalf of the Indians in South Africa, say competent political observers.

They add, Sir Zafrullah Khan's stunts to gain cheap publicity and notoriety will not deceive Nationalist India. Despite Sir Zafrullah Khan and his gang of self-seekers, Nationalist India is determined to wage her ceaseless war on British Imperialism until complete independence is achieved, these observers add.

Br. War Effort Badly Hit By Widespread Strikes, Sabotage Activities

Latest reports received here yesterday from India indicate that strikes and sabotage activities are rapidly spreading all over the country, steadily paralysing the British war effort.

Strikes have spread, latest reports reveal, to Indian States also, particularly, the highly industrialised State of Mysore where the gold mines in Kolar district, the aircraft factory in Bangalore, and various other industries are said to have been seriously affected. The strike situation in Mysore has become so serious that the British Viceroy Lord Wavell is reported to have visited the strike-affected areas in Bangalore and Kolar, and spent considerable time in discussing the situation with the officials concerned.

The panic-stricken British authorities in India meanwhile have intensified their vicious propaganda through their puppets and hirelings in a frantic but vain attempt to gain the sympathy of the Indian masses. On Wednesday, Sir Sultan Ahmad, the so-called Member for Information and Broadcasting in the Viceroy's Executive Council, repeated in parrot-like fashion the reactionary views of the British diehards and tyrants in regard to India's future. Sir Sultan Ahmad painted a rosy picture of the British Commonwealth, and the benefits and advantages supposed to be enjoyed by its members, and said that India too could best serve the world by remaining within the British Commonwealth.

But, in the opinion of well-informed political observers, Sir Sultan Ahmad's hypocritical utterances and appeals will not deflect the Indian people even an inch from the path they have chalked out—the path of freedom and independence. The Indian people are determined to sever all connections with the British, to throw off the British yoke for ever, and to live as a free and independent nation. Sir Sultan and other puppets and hirelings like him, cannot avert the final collapse to which British Imperialism in India is heading today, these observers add.

LAUREL GOVT. EXTENDING FULL SUPPORT TO NIPPON

Luzon Front, February 8 (Domei)—The Government of the Republic of the Philippines under President Jose P. Laurel continues to function at its new seat somewhere in the northern part of Luzon Island, it was disclosed today.

Prior to the American invasion forces' penetration into a part of Manila, the Philippines Government with all of its administrative organs had removed to its predetermined new site to continue its function in anticipation of the military development that might involve Manila, capital of the new Republic. It is authoritatively learned that President Laurel and all Government officials under him are continuing to do their utmost to extend the fullest co-operation to the Nippon army despite the recent turn of events that had necessitated the removal of the seat of the Government from Manila.

It is said President Laurel and his followers are more confident than ever before of the ultimate Nippon destruction of the American invasion forces in the Philippines and of the chances of successfully ensuring the newly-won independence and freedom of the Republic of the Philippines.

Military Targets In East Bengal Bombed

Lisbon, February 7 (Domei)—A Nippon aircraft appeared over Eastern Bengal early today and bombed and cannonaded an undisclosed British military centre, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

Big Three Conference In "Black Sea Area"

Lisbon, February 7 (Domei)—The British Ministry of Information today officially revealed that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, American President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Soviet Premier Marshal Josef Stalin, assisted by their respective Chiefs of Staff and Foreign Ministers, are now holding discussions "in the Black Sea area," according to a London dispatch.

The discussions now underway involve a wide scope of military, economic and political problems, and a communique will be issued at the conclusion of the conference, the Ministry of Information stated.

Meantime, the sensational disclosure was made in London tonight that 12 passengers were killed when the plane carrying some of Churchill's staff crashed on the way to the meeting place of the "Big Three."

Six of the people killed were members of the Foreign Office staff while four army officers of the War Office also lost their lives in addition to others, it was revealed.

Sanguinary War Now Rages In Manila City

(Continued from previous page)

which the same night attempted to capture the Malacanan Palace were immediately attacked and wiped out by Nippon units.

During Saturday's bitter night fighting which lasted until daybreak, Nippon defenders with trench-mortars pounded back an American armoured unit which retreated, abandoning more than 50 dead, five stalled tanks, and ten motorcars. The Nippon forces captured three trench-mortars, two motor trucks and numerous automatic rifles.

About 11 p.m. the following night the enemy employing tanks and trench-mortars again attempted to penetrate into the city but the action ended in dismal failure as Nippon heavy artillery showered devastating fire on the American invaders, and Imperial infantry units crushingly counter-attacked the enemy, employing death-defying charges against various points in the enemy lines and inflicting the heaviest casualties on the United States invasion troops.

By Monday the enemy's main strength gradually concentrated in the vicinity of Quezon City to the north. The Americans, using amphibious tanks under cover of bitter bombing attacks, launched a full-scale attack against the capital, but fully prepared Nippon forces found the thinly-armoured amphibious tanks ideal targets for artillery fire.

The conflict raged unabated Tuesday and is gradually spreading within the city. With the Americans resorting to the use of incendiary bombs in street fighting, Rizal Avenue and Escolta Street forming the northern section of Manila's business centre are enveloped in flames. Bitterly fighting for every inch of ground, the Nippon forces are exacting heavy toll of the enemy in heavy street fighting which rages north of the Pasig River. The Nippon defenders still control key sectors south of the river.

Large-Scale War Now Flares Up In Oder River Sector

Berlin, Feb. 7 (Domei)—Frontline dispatches said fighting has flared up on a big scale on the central Oder. The Soviet infantry has moved up in large numbers and fresh Soviet tank formations have arrived in this sector. The dispatches said the Soviet Command has also switched mobile batteries to Marshal Zhukov's front. German defence armies for the battle against Zhukov are now waiting to be put to the test, the dispatches said.

Between Ratibor and Cosel in Silesia the Soviets attacked in strength of a battalion on the western bank of the Oder. South of Cosel the Soviets again succeeded in making a breach into the town. Against the Soviet dent counter-attacks were made by the Germans.

On either side of the Brieg the focal point of the whole fighting was further downward on the Oder where the Soviets further widened their bridgeheads on the western bank of the river.

North of Breslau grim fighting continued near Parchwitz, Steinau, Glogau, Odereck and Crossen without resulting in any essential change of the front. The narrow Soviet bridgehead near Odereck was further reduced by the Germans. A violent Soviet attack supported by tanks against positions in the area of Crossen failed.

In the Oder sector of Furstenberg, Frankfurt and Kuestrin, closest to Berlin, no change of the situation occurred. Zhukov formations, however, further endeavoured to press in German bridgeheads on the eastern bank of the Oder and to extend their small landing places on the western bank of the river. Near the Kuestrin front a gap was removed by a German attack and one single Soviet breach in this sector was sealed off.

Between the Vistula and the Oder and further east in East Prussia and Courland German troops continued to offer stiff resistance to the Soviets. The Luftwaffe attacking in increasing strength continued to inflict appreciable losses on Soviet columns and their supply roads which are continually growing in length.

Report from Field Marshal Rundstedt's headquarters in the west said fresh blizzards raged across the battlefield, hampering American First Army operations in snow in the Eifel area.

It added forest fighting waged in the region of Schleiden and Hollerath which was costly for both sides. The American Ninth Army deployed east of Aachen continued to attack.

War Prisoners Removed To Undisclosed Place

A Nippon Base in Luzón, Feb. 6 (Domei)—Five hundred and eleven American, British, Dutch and Norwegian war prisoners interned in the detention camp at Cabanatuan, in Central Luzon, fell into the hands of United States forces on Jan. 30. They were all disabled or sick war prisoners. Other healthy war prisoners of this camp were all transferred to an undisclosed place by Nippon forces.

'Big 3' Confab Sure To Fail In Main Objectives

Berlin, Feb. 7 (Domei)—Declaring that the American press is nervous about the "Big Three" conference reported to be now going on in the Black Sea area, the Wilhelmstrasse Spokesman said anxiety in the United States about Soviet ambitions in Europe is greater than in England. The Spokesman also pointed out that the only official statement about the conference has been made by General de Gaulle who stressed disappointment that France was not invited and was not participating.

Reich Press Chief Doctor Dietrich, meanwhile today in a conference with foreign press correspondents, denied that the powers in the Tripartite conference had any legitimtae qualifications for bestowing peace on the world. He said Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin who professedly are moral leaders of the world, are pursuing two main objectives at the conference.

Firstly, they want to persuade the German people to surrender and promise; secondly, lay the foundation for peace for humanity. Dietrich said in past years they failed to persuade the German people to capitulate and thus bring about their self-liquidation, and they will also not succeed in doing so this time.

The second main objective of this conference by which they profess to want to organize world peace, raises the question of what these very three men possess to bestow peace on the world. All speeches dealing with the future world community, collective security, and world organization to secure peace are cheap drafts on an uncontrollable future. They are beautiful and luring aims promising everything and keeping nothing, Dietrich said. They do not serve peace but war.

That world peace is possible only in a world in which England returns freedom and independence to oppressed large and small nations as in India and Arabia. That eternal peace is only thinkable when capitalistic exploitation has been made just as impossible as Bolshevistic enslavement and its bloodthirsty instincts for destroying everything. That world peace is possible only in a world in which plutocratic and economic privileges have been eliminated and in which the same conditions exist for all working people and nations. So long as the world does not hear much statements from those overflowing with peace projects there will be no peace bestowed on the world, Dietrich concluded.

Middle East States Conference In Cairo

Lisbon, February 7 (Domei)—With Egypt taking the leadership, the conference of the foreign ministers of seven Middle East states—Egypt, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Transjordan, Syria and Lebanon—got underway in Cairo today, according to a dispatch received here. It is understood that the foreign ministers chiefly will give their attention to the widely mooted question of the "League of Arab States."

Gen. Catroux Enroute To Moscow Via Cairo

Lisbon, February 7 (Domei)—General Georges Catroux, newly-appointed French Ambassador to the Soviet Union, left Paris today for Moscow via Cairo, according to a Reuter's message received here.

The dispatch said there is strong belief that Catroux may stop over about a week in the Middle East to participate in the talks between French and Lebanese authorities concerning the disposition of the "troupes speciales", or local levies, which the Lebanese wish to shift from French control.

Catroux's departure for Moscow also is regarded with deep interest as the latter is an expert in Middle East affairs and the Soviet Union is known to be keenly alive to the situation in the Middle East, ready to extend its influence at every opportunity.

Unfriendly Acts Of Kremlin Deplored

Lisbon, Feb. 7 (Domei)—The Polish Government in Exile listing 14 allegedly unfriendly acts by the Soviet Union, charged "the glaring contradiction" between the Soviet Union's demand for a "friendly Polish Government" and the "obvious unfriendliness" of the Soviet Union toward Poland, adding that during the past five years the Kremlin did all to discourage the sincerest adherents of Polish-Soviet co-operation, according to a Washington dispatch. These statements were made in the new issue of "Polish Facts and Figures" published by the Polish Government Information Centre.

It said unfriendly acts started with the "unprovoked occupation of the eastern provinces by the Red Army while Poland was waging a deadly struggle with Germany in September, 1939, and ended with the recent Soviet recognition of the Lublin Committee as the Provisional Government of Poland.

Squabble Over Yugoslav Regency Still Continues

Lisbon, Feb. 7 (Domei)—A fresh disagreement has broken out among Yugoslav King Peter, Dr. Ivan Subasic, Premier of the Yugoslav regime in London, and Marshal Joseph Tito, Head of the partisan political groups in Yugoslavia, as to who should be the members of the Yugoslav Regency Council, as proposed by the Subasic-Tito agreement, according to a London dispatch.

The latest information indicates that political differences continue to prevail among the three Yugoslav leaders, despite King Peter's acceptance of the Subasic-Tito agreement and his appointment of three regents.

Marshal Tito appears to be opposed to the three regents recently appointed by King Peter, and Tito is reported to have said in a telegram received by Subasic yesterday that what he wants is an "agreement and nothing but an agreement" apparently on his choice of names for the Regency Council.

Reuter reported, however, that the Subasic Government is understood to be preparing to leave for Belgrade within the next few days, despite the latest disagreement over the question of the composition of the proposed regency.

Pierlot Government Tenders Resignation

Lisbon, Feb. 7 (Domei)— Unwilling to continue premiership in the face of strong popular opposition to his government, Dr. Hubert Pierlot this afternoon formally tendered the resignation of his Cabinet to Belgian Prince Regent Charles following a brief second-day parliamentary debate on the question of the Pierlot Government's continuance in office, according to a Belgian News Agency dispatch from Brussels.

The Belgian Premier is said to have cut short the debate today, saying that he was convinced the Government no longer enjoyed the support of the Parliament and there was, therefore, no need further to prolong the debate. He then announced his intention to tender the resignation of his Cabinet.

Prince Regent Charles, following his acceptance of Pierlot's resignation, this afternoon is reported to have received a number of party leaders with the object of selecting a successor for premiership. There were strong indications that the new Belgian Government would be composed of mainly Left Wing elements, chiefly Socialists and Communists.

Pierlot's resignation climaxed rising popular discontent against the former Government's inability to take adequate economic steps in order to alleviate the widespread suffering of the Belgian people, especially with reference to food and fuel, and Left Wing opposition to the Pierlot's Government's political views.

Empty Foe Propaganda About Rabaul Exposed

A Nippon Base in the Southwest Pacific, Feb. 7 (Domei)—During the first ten days of January Rabaul was subjected to attacks by an aggregate of 411 enemy planes and an average of 22 enemy aircraft daily raided the open bay and wide bay area during the same period. These attacks however, have no connection with anti-Axis operations in the southwest Pacific for the regaining of Rabaul which Australian sources claim to have been started.

Thorough reconnaissance by our air force based on Rabaul revealed absolutely no trace of enemy vessels operating along either the northern or southern coast of New Britain.

In addition, there has been no sign of enemy utilization of the airfields in the same sector proving that the recent announcement by the Australian Government of the opening of operations in the south-west Pacific aimed at the occupation of Rabaul is mere empty propaganda.

Whatever may be the enemy's plans however our garrison force at Rabaul is fully prepared to meet and repulse all enemy moves.

Acknowledgment

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